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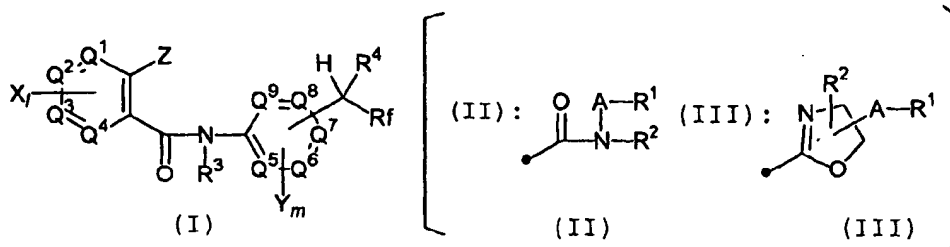
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(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC AMIDE DERIVATIVE, INTERMEDIATE THEREOF, AGROHORTICULTURAL IN-
SECTICIDE CONTAINING THEREOF AND METHOD FOR THE USE THEREOF



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a substituted anilide derivative of formula (I): (I) (II) (III) [wherein Z is a group of
formula (II) or (III) (in these formulas, A is C₁-C₆ alkylene, C₂-C₆ alkenylene, etc., R¹ is H, halogen, -C(R²=NOR⁶, (substituted)
phenyl, (substituted) heterocyclic ring, -A¹-R⁷, etc.; R² is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, etc.), R³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, etc.; R⁴ is H, F, fluoro C₁-C₆
alkyl; R⁵ is F, fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl; l is 0 to 2; Y is halogen, (substituted) phenyl, (substituted) phenoxy, etc.; and m is 0 to 3), an
intermediate thereof, an agrohorticultural agent, and a method for the use thereof. The compound of the present invention exhibits,
at a low dosage, high uptake and translocation from the root and an excellent insecticidal effect especially when applied to soil.

DESCRIPTION

SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC AMIDE DERIVATIVE, INTERMEDIATE
THEREOF, AGROHORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE CONTAINING
THEREOF AND METHOD FOR THE USE THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a
substituted aromatic amide derivative, an intermediate
thereof, an agrohorticultural insecticide containing
5 said substituted aromatic amide derivative as an active
ingredient, and a method for the use thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

Although JP-A-11-240857, JP-A-2001-131141,
JP-A-2001-64258 and JP-A-2001-64268 disclose compounds
10 which are considered analogous to the compound of the
present invention, these patent gazettes neither
disclose nor suggest the compounds which are
represented by the general formula (I) of the present
invention.

15 In the field of crop production such as
agriculture, horticulture, etc., great injuries are
done by pest insects even today, and development of a
novel agrohorticultural insecticide is earnestly
awaited, especially considering the appearance of
20 resistant pest insecticides to the existing
insecticides. At the same time, the age of
agricultural workers becomes higher year by year, which

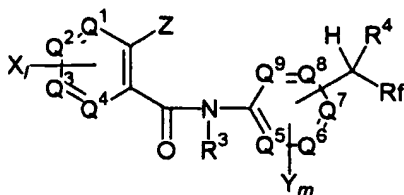
makes it necessary to think out various labor-economizing methods of pesticide application and to create an agrohorticultural insecticide suitable for such new application methods.

5 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have conducted extensive studies with the aim of developing a novel agrohorticultural insecticide. As a result, it has been found that the fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivatives represented by general formula (IV),
10 which are new compounds not found in literature, are useful as an intermediate for the manufacture of various physiologically active derivatives such as medical drugs, pesticides, etc. Further, it has also
15 been found that the substituted aromatic amide derivatives represented by general formula (I) derived from the above-mentioned compounds are new compounds not found in literature; and they exhibit an excellent insecticidal effect at a low dosage as compared with
20 prior compounds found in literature, and exhibit high uptake and translocation from the root and an excellent insecticidal effect especially when applied to soil. Based on these findings, this invention has been accomplished.

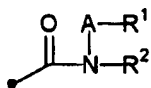
25 Thus, the present invention relates to a substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by the following general formula (I):

3



(I)

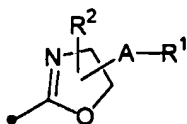
{wherein Z represents formula (II):



(II)

(wherein A, R¹ and R² are as defined below),

or formula (III):



(III)

(wherein A represents a C₁-C₆ alkylene group; a
 5 substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group having at least one,
 the same or different substituents selected from the
 group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro
 group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo
 C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆
 10 alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆
 alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-

C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkenylene group; a substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents
5 selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆
10 alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkynylene group; or a substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the
15 group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-
20 C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group and phenyl group; and an arbitrarily selected saturated carbon atom in the C₁-C₆ alkylene group, substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group, substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group,
25 C₃-C₆ alkynylene group or substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group may be substituted with a C₂-C₅ alkylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring, and arbitrarily selected two carbon atoms in the C₂-C₆ alkylene group,

substituted C₂-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group
or substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group may be taken
conjointly together with an alkylene group or an
alkenylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring or a
5 C₃-C₆ cycloalkene ring;

R¹ represents a hydrogen atom; a halogen atom;
a cyano group; a nitro group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group;
a C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆
alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl
10 group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or
different; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di
C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl
groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆
alkoxyphosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may
15 be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆
alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups
may be the same or different; -C(R⁵)=NOR⁶ (in this
formula, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl
group; and R⁶ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl
20 group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a
C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a
substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring
thereof, at least one, the same or different
substituents selected from the group consisting of
25 halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group,
C₁-C₆ alkoxy group and C₁-C₆ alkylthio group); a phenyl
group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one,
the same or different substituents selected from the

group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; or -A¹-R⁷ (in this formula, A¹ represents -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂- or -N(R⁶)- (in this formula, R⁶ is as defined above); and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group

and C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of

5 halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-

10 C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group,

15 C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆

20 alkoxy carbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkyl carbonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl carbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkyl aminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkyl aminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl

25 group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkyl aminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkyl aminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆ alkoxy phosphoryl group which the

C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; or a di C₁-C₆ alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different);

R² represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and R² may be taken conjointly together with A or R¹ to form one to three, the same or different, 5- to 7-membered rings which may be intercepted by oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom);

R³ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group;

R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom; a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; and R_f represents a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group;

Q¹ to Q⁹, which may be the same or different, represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom;

X which may be the same or different represent a halogen atom; a nitro group; a cyano group; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₂-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₂-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; or a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and two groups of X residing in adjacent

positions on the aromatic ring may be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said fused ring may have at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and l represents an integer of 0 to 2;

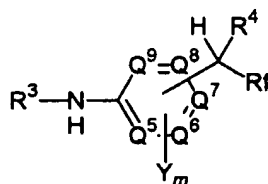
Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a cyclo C₃-C₆ alkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylamino group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different, a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on

the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenylthio group; a substituted phenylthio group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; or a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group,

halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group,
halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group
and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and two groups of Y
residing in adjacent positions on the aromatic ring may
5 be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said
fused ring may have at least one, the same or different
substituents selected from the group consisting of
halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group,
C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆
10 alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆
alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-
C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl
group; and

Y may be taken conjointly together with R³ to
15 form a 5- to 7-membered ring which may be intercepted
by one or two, the same or different oxygen atoms,
sulfur atoms or nitrogen atoms; and m represents an
integer of 0 to 3}, an agrohorticultural insecticide
containing said compound as an active ingredient and a
20 method for using the same.

The present invention further relates to a
fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative
represented by general formula (IV):



(IV)

(wherein R³ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group; R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom; a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group;
5 and R_f represents a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group;

Q⁵ to Q⁹ which may be the same or different represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom;

Y which may be the same or different
10 represents a halogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a
15 substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least
20 one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio

group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; or a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and two groups of Y residing in the adjacent positions on the aromatic ring may be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said fused ring may have at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and m represents an integer of 0 to 3;

provided that when m represents an integer of 0, then R⁴ is not a hydrogen atom or R⁴ and R_f do not simultaneously represent a fluorine atom);

which is an intermediate compound for manufacture of the above-mentioned substituted aromatic amine derivative.

In the definition of general formula (I)

representing the substituted aromatic amide derivatives of this invention, the term "halogen atom" means a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, an iodine atom or a fluorine atom; "n-" means normal, "s-" means secondary and "t-" means tertiary; "C₁-C₆ alkyl" means a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl and the like; "C₁-C₆ haloalkyl" means a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which is substituted with at least one, the same or different halogen atoms, such as trifluoromethyl group, difluoromethyl group, perfluoroethyl group, perfluoroisopropyl group, chloromethyl group, bromomethyl group, 1-bromoethyl group, 2,3-dibromopropyl group and the like; "C₁-C₆ alkylene" means a straight or branched chain alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methylene, ethylene, propylene, trimethylene, dimethylmethylene, tetramethylene, isobutylene, dimethylethylene, hexamethylene and the like; and "C₂-C₆ alkenylene" or "C₂-C₆ alkynylene" similarly means a straight or branched chain alkenylene or alkynylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms; "C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl" means an alicyclic alkyl group having 3-6 carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and the like.

As the "heterocyclic group", mention can be made of, for example, pyridyl group, pyridine-N-oxide

group, pyrimidinyl group, furyl group, tetrahydrofuryl group, thienyl group, tetrahydrothienyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group, tetrahydrothiopyranyl group, oxazolyl group, isoxazolyl group, oxadiazolyl group, 5 thiazolyl group, isothiazolyl group, thiadiazolyl group, imidazolyl group, triazolyl group, pyrazolyl group and the like. As the "fused ring", mention can be made of, for example, naphthalene, tetrahydronaphthalene, indene, indane, quinoline, 10 quinazoline, indole, indoline, chroman, isochroman, benzodioxane, benzodioxole, benzofuran, dihydrobenzofuran, benzothiophene, dihydrobenzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, indazole, and the like.

15 In some cases, the substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by general formula (I) may have one or plural asymmetric carbon atoms or asymmetric centers in the structural formula thereof and may have two or more optical isomers and diastereomers. In such 20 cases, the present invention involves all such optical isomers and mixtures of such optical isomers at any proportions. Further, in some cases, the substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by general formula (I) of the present invention may have two 25 geometrical isomers due to carbon-carbon double bond or carbon-nitrogen double bond in the structural formula thereof. In such a case, the present invention involves all such geometrical isomers and mixtures of

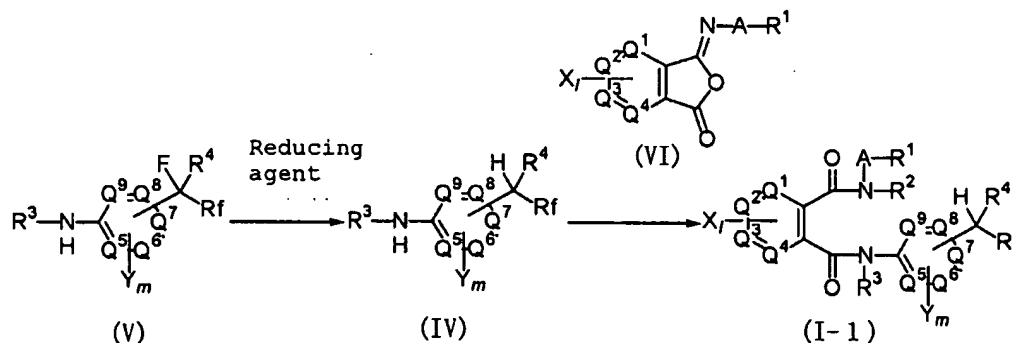
such geometrical isomers in any proportions.

In the substituted aromatic amide derivatives represented by general formula (I) of the present invention, A is preferably a C₁-C₆ alkylene group and
5 further preferably a C₃-C₆ alkylene group; R¹ is preferably a hydrogen atom or a group -A¹-R⁷ and further preferably A¹-A⁷ in which A¹ is S, SO or SO₂, and R⁷ is a C₁-C₆ alkyl group. R² is preferably a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, and further preferably a hydrogen
10 atom; R³ is preferably a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, and further preferably a hydrogen atom; R⁴ is preferably a hydrogen atom or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group, and further preferably a fluoro C₁-C₃ alkyl group; R_f is preferably a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group, and
15 further preferably a C₁-C₃ alkyl group; Q¹ to Q⁹ represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, and further preferably Q¹ to Q⁵ and Q⁷ to Q⁹ represent a carbon atom and Q⁶ is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom; X is preferably a halogen atom, and further preferably an
20 iodine atom; l preferably represents 1; Y is preferably a halogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, and further preferably a methyl group; and m preferably represents 1.

The substituted aromatic amide derivatives
25 represented by general formula (I) and the fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivatives represented by general formula (IV) can be produced from the fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivatives

represented by general formula (IV) which can be produced according to the process disclosed in, for instance, in JP-A-11-302233, European Patent No. 1006102, etc., according to the process scheme shown below, for example. It is also possible, however, to produce the substituted aromatic amide derivatives of general formula (I) according to the processes disclosed in JP-A-11-240857, JP-A-2001-131141, JP-A-2001-64258, JP-A-2001-64268, etc.

10 Production Process 1



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Rf , Y , m , X , l , Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 , Q^5 , Q^6 , Q^7 , Q^8 and Q^9 are as defined above.

A fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine represented by general formula (V) is subjected to a reduction in the presence or absence of an inert solvent, in the presence of a reducing agent to form a fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative represented by general formula (IV). After isolating

or not isolating said fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative, it is reacted with a phthalic acid isoimide represented by general formula (VI), whereby a substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by
5 general formula (I-1) can be obtained.

1-1. General Formula (V) → General Formula (IV)

As the reducing agent used in this reaction, for example, metal hydrides such as lithium aluminum hydride, sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride,
10 sodium borohydride and the like, metals such as metallic lithium and the like, and metallic salts can be referred to, and the amount of the reducing agent may be appropriately selected from a range of from an equivalent amount to an excessive amount based on the
15 fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine represented by general formula (V).

The solvent used in this reaction may be any solvent so far as the solvent does not disturb the progress of this reaction markedly, and examples of
20 such a solvent include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and the like, halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and the like, halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene and
25 the like, acyclic and cyclic ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like, etc. These inert solvents may be used either alone or in the form of a mixture of two or more.

The reaction can be carried out at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the boiling temperature of the used inert solvent. Although the reaction time varies depending on the scale and temperature of the reaction, it is in the range of from several minutes to 50 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the product is isolated from the reaction system containing the objective compound in the conventional method. The objective compound can be produced by purification such as recrystallization, column chromatography, etc., according to the need. It is also possible to feed the objective compound to the next step of the reaction, without isolation from the reaction system.

1-2. General Formula (IV) → General Formula (I-1)

The fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative of general formula (IV) is reacted with a phthalic acid isoimide represented by general formula (VI) in the presence of an inert solvent, whereby a substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by general formula (I-1) can be obtained.

This reaction may be carried out in the presence of an acid or a base, of which amount may be varied in the range from a catalytic amount to an excessive amount according to the need.

As the inert solvent used in this reaction, any solvent may be used so far as the solvent does not

disturb the progress of the reaction markedly.
Examples of the inert solvent include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and the like; halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and the like; halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene and the like; acyclic and cyclic ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like; esters such as ethyl acetate and the like; nitriles such as acetonitrile and the like; amides such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide and the like; acids such as acetic acid and the like; dimethyl sulfoxide; 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone; etc. These inert solvents may be used either alone or in the form of a mixture of two or more.

Since this reaction is an equimolar reaction, the reactants may be used in equimolar amounts. It is also possible to use any one of the reactants in an excessive amount. If desired, the reaction may be carried out under a dehydrating condition.

The reaction can be carried out at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the boiling temperature of the used inert solvent.

Although the reaction time varies depending on the scale and temperature of the reaction, it is in the range of from several minutes to 48 hours.

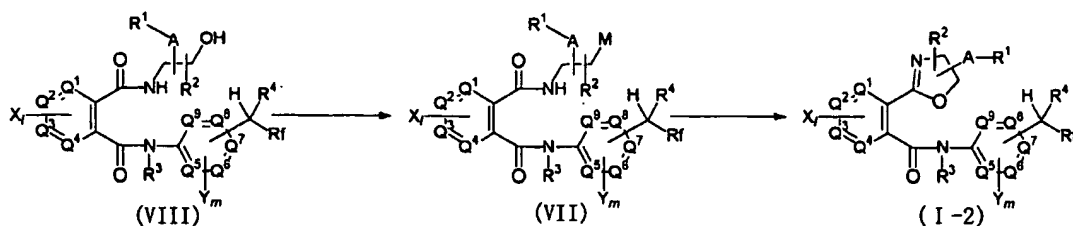
After completion of the reaction, the product

is isolated from the reaction system containing the objective compound in the conventional method. The objective compound can be produced by purification such as recrystallization, column chromatography, etc., according to the need.

In the case that R^1 represents $-A^1-R^7$ in the general formula (I-1), the compound wherein A^1 is $-SO-$ or $-SO_2-$ can be prepared from the compound wherein A^1 is $-S-$ by the usual method, for example, an oxidation of the compound wherein A^1 is $-S-$ with the oxidizing agent such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid.

The phthalic acid isoimide represented by general formula (VI) can be produced according to the method described in, for example, J. Med. Chem., 10, 982 (1967).

Production Process 2



wherein A , R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^f , X , l , Y , m , Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 , Q^5 , Q^6 , Q^7 , Q^8 and Q^9 are as defined above, and M represents a halogen atom or $R^8SO_3^-$ wherein R^8 represents a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group such as methyl group or the like or

a phenyl group which may have a substituent such as methyl group or the like on the para position thereof.

A diamide represented by general formula (VIII) is reacted with a halogenating agent or a sulfonic ester-forming agent in the presence or absence of an inert solvent to form a compound represented by general formula (VII), and then the compound (VII) is subjected to a cyclization reaction under a heating condition or by the use of a base or the like, whereby a substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by general formula (I-2) can be obtained.

2-1. General Formula (VIII) → General Formula (VII)

As the halogenating agents which can be used in this reaction, diethylamino sulfur trifluoride (DAST), thionyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, and combination of triphenylphosphine and carbon tetrabromide or carbon tetrachloride can be referred to. As the sulfonic acid-forming agents which can be used, sulfonic acid halides such as methaneuslfonyl chloride, p-toluenesulfonyl chloride and the like can be referred to. The amount of the halogenating agent or the sulfonic ester-forming agent may be appropriately selected from a range of from an equimolar amount to an excessive molar amount based on the diamide represented by general formula (VIII).

As the bases which can be used in this reaction, for example, organic bases such as triethylamine, pyridine and the like and inorganic

bases such as potassium carbonate and the like can be referred to. The amount of said base may be appropriately selected from a range of from an equimolar amount to an excessive molar amount based on
5 the diamide of general formula (VIII).

As the inert solvent, the same ones as mentioned in the paragraph of Production Process 1 can be used. Apart from them, other inert solvents such as pyridine and the like can also be used for this
10 purpose.

The reaction can be carried out at a temperature ranging from -20°C to the boiling point region of the used inert solvent. Although the reaction time may vary depending on the scale and
15 temperature of the reaction, the reaction time is in the range of several minutes to 48 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the product is isolated from the reaction system containing the objective compound in the conventional method, and
20 purified by recrystallization, column chromatography, etc. according to the need, whereby the objective compound can be obtained.

The diamides represented by general formula (VIII) can be produced according to Production Process
25 1.

2-2. General Formula (VII) → General Formula (I-2)

As the base and the inert solvent used in

this reaction, for example, the same bases and inert solvents as mentioned in the paragraph of Production Process 2-1 can be used.

The amount of said base may be appropriately
5 selected from a range of from an equimolar amount to an excessive amount based on the compound of general formula (VII).

The reaction can be carried out at a temperature ranging from -20°C to the boiling point
10 region of the used inert solvent. Although the reaction time may vary depending on the scale and temperature of the reaction, the reaction time is in the range of several minutes to 48 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the product
15 is isolated from the reaction system containing the objective compound in the conventional method, and purified by recrystallization, column chromatography, etc. according to the need, whereby the objective compound can be obtained.

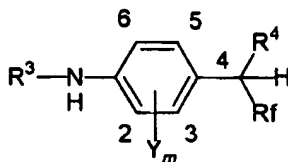
20 In the case that R^1 represents $-\text{A}^1-\text{R}^7$ in the general formula (I-1), the compound wherein A^1 is $-\text{SO}-$ or $-\text{SO}_2-$ can be prepared from the compound wherein A^1 is $-\text{S}-$ by the usual method, for example, an oxidation of the compound wherein A^1 is $-\text{S}-$ under the oxidizing agent
25 such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid.

Next, typical examples of the fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative represented by general formula (IV) are listed in Tables 1 to 4, and

typical examples of the substituted aromatic amide represented by general formula (I) are listed in Tables 5 to 10. This invention is by no means limited thereby.

5 In the tables, "Me" means methyl group, "Et" means ethyl group, "Pr" means propyl group, and "Ph" means phenyl group.

General Formula (IV-1)



(IV-1)

Table 1

No.	R ³	R ⁴	R _f	Y _m	NMR	
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]	
1-1	H	H	CF ₃	2-F	3.24 (q.2H), 3.7 (br.2H), 6.71-6.98 (m.3H).	
1-2	H	H	CF ₃	2-Cl	3.23 (q.2H), 4.0 (br.2H), 6.74 (d.1H), 6.95 (d.1H), 7.20 (s.1H).	
1-3	H	H	CF ₃	2-Me	2.16 (s.3H), 3.22 (q.2H), 3.6 (br.2H), 6.64 (d.1H), 6.95 (d.1H), 6.97 (s.1H).	
1-4	H	H	CF ₃	2-Et	3.9 (br.2H), 6.68 (d.1H), 6.95-6.98 (m.2H).	
1-5	H	H	C ₂ F ₅	2-Me	2.17 (s.3H), 3.19 (t.2H), 3.8 (br.2H), 6.67 (d.1H), 6.94-6.97 (d.1H).	
1-6	H	H	C ₂ F ₅	2-F	3.33 (t.2H), 4.0 (br.2H), 6.8-7.0 (m.3H).	
1-7	H	H	n-C ₃ F ₇	2-Me	2.18 (s.3H), 3.24 (t.2H), 3.6 (br.2H), 6.67 (d.1H), 6.90-6.99 (m.2H).	

Table 1 (cont'd)

No.	R ³	R ⁴	Rf	Ym	NMR
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
1-8	H	H	n-C ₅ F ₁₁	2-CH ₂ - C ₅ F ₁₁ -n	2.23(s.3H), 3.28(dt.4H), 3.8(br.2H), 6.93(s.1H), 7.01(s.1H).
1-9	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	3.93(m.1H), 3.95(br.2H), 6.72(d.2H), 7.18(d.2H).
1-10	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-F	3.91(m.1H), 4.0(br.2H), 6.8(t.1H), 6.95(d.1H), 7.85(d.1H).
1-11	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Cl	3.89(m.1H), 4.06(br.2H), 6.80(d.1H), 7.10(d.1H), 7.29(s.1H).
1-12	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me	2.19(s.3H), 3.89(m.1H), 4.0(br.2H), 6.71(d.1H), 7.06(m.2H).
1-13	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Et	1.27(t.3H), 2.52(q.2H), 3.85(m.1H), 3.9(br.2H), 6.69(d.1H), 7.06(m.3H).
1-14	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Cl-6-Me	2.12(s.3H), 3.86(m.1H), 4.02(br.2H), 6.78(s.1H), 7.19(s.1H), 7.18(s.1H).
1-15	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3.87(m.1H), 4.65(br.2H), 7.24(s.1H).
1-16	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-OMe	3.75(s.3H), 3.93(m.1H), 4.1(br.2H), 6.70(d.1H), 7.08(d.1H), 7.32(s.1H).

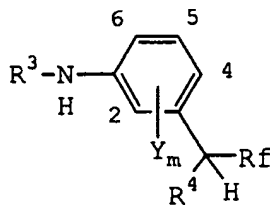
Table 1 (cont'd)

No.	R ³	R ⁴	Rf	Ym	NMR	
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]	
1-17	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-SMe	2.71(s.3H), 3.90(m.1H), 4.25(br.2H), 6.73(d.1H), 7.12(d.1H), 7.36(s.1H).	
1-18	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-NO ₂	4.10(m.1H), 6.5(br.2H), 6.82(d.1H), 7.50(d.1H), 8.11(s.1H).	
1-19	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-OPh	3.86(m.1H), 4.6(br.2H), 6.8-6.9(m.2H), 6.9-7.0(m.3H), 7.1(t.1H), 7.34(t.2H).	
1-20	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me-3-F	2.11(s.3H), 4.49(m.1H), 4.5(br.2H), 6.55(d.1H), 7.19(t.1H).	
1-21	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me-5-F	2.16(s.3H), 4.46(m.1H), 4.5(br.2H), 6.47(d.1H), 7.16(d.1H), 7.25(s.1H).	
1-22	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me-3-Cl	2.27(s.3H), 4.3(br.2H), 4.96(m.1H), 6.65(d.1H), 6.8(d.1H).	
1-23	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me-3-OMe	2.13(s.3H), 3.83(s.3H), 4.0(br.1H), 4.48(m.1H), 6.51(d.1H), 7.28(d.1H).	
1-24	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2,6-Me ₂	2.20(s.6H), 3.83(m.1H), 3.95(br.2H), 6.97(s.2H).	
1-25	Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me	2.16(s.3H), 2.91(s.3H), 3.90(m.1H), 3.95(br.1H), 6.64(d.1H), 7.06(s.1H), 7.17(d.1H).	
1-26	i-Pr	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me	1.24(d.6H), 2.11(s.3H), 3.67(m.1H), 3.87(br.1H), 6.60(d.1H), 7.04(s.1H), 7.12(d.1H).	

Table 1 (cont'd)

No.	R ³	R ⁴	R _f	Y _m	NMR
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
1-27	H	CF ₃	C ₂ F ₅	2-Me	2.19 (s.3H), 3.85-4.00 (m.1H), 4.1 (br.2H), 6.70 (d.1H), 7.0-7.22 (m.2H).
1-28	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Br	3.90 (m.1H), 4.00 (br.2H), 6.77 (d.1H), 7.14 (s.1H), 7.44 (d.1H).
1-29	H	CF ₃	C ₂ F ₅	2-I	3.87 (m.1H), 4.30 (br.2H), 6.74 (d.1H), 7.19 (dd.1H), 7.65 (d.1H).
1-30	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-CN	3.93 (m.1H), 4.65 (br.2H), 6.79 (d.1H), 7.35 (dd.1H), 7.43 (d.1H).

General Formula (IV-2)

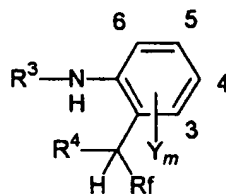


(IV-2)

Table 2

No.	R ³	R ⁴	R _f	Y _m	NMR
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
2-1	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	3.9(br.2H), 4.20(m.1H), 6.58(d.1H), 6.69(s.1H), 6.80(d.1H), 7.16(t.1H)
2-3	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	6-Cl	4.1(br.2H), 4.22(m.1H), 6.67(d.1H), 6.83(s.1H), 7.15(d.1H)

General Formula (IV-3)



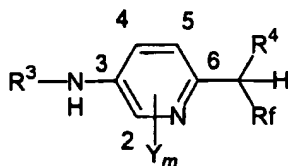
(IV-3)

Table 3

No.	R ³	R ⁴	R _f	Y _m	NMR
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
3-1	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	4-Me	2.29(s.3H), 4.2(br.2H), 4.56(m.1H), 6.80(d.1H), 7.30(d.1H), 7.24(s.1H).
3-2	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	4-OMe	3.77(s.3H), 3.8(br.2H), 4.33(m.1H), 6.85(s.1H), 7.01(d.1H), 7.25(s.1H).
3-3	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	4-SMe	2.44(s.3H), 4.2(br.2H), 4.50(m.1H), 6.83(d.1H), 7.25(d.1H), 7.40(s.1H).

30

General Formula (IV-4)

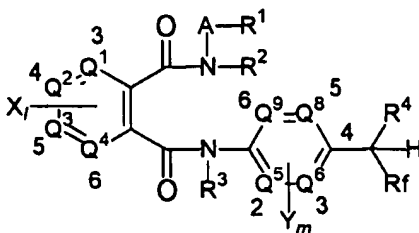


(IV-4)

Table 4

No.	R ³	R ⁴	R _f	Y _m	NMR
					¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
4-1	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	3.82(br.2H), 4.30(m.1H), 7.00(dd.1H), 7.28(d.1H), 8.07(d.1H)
4-2	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Cl	4.28(m.1H), 4.30(br.2H), 7.07(d.1H), 7.27(d.1H)
4-3	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Br	4.30(m.1H), 4.34(br.2H), 7.07(d.1H), 7.27(d.1H)
4-4	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me	2.40(s.3H), 3.76(br.2H), 4.32(m.1H), 6.95(d.1H), 7.20(d.1H)
4-5	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	4-Me	2.20(s.3H), 3.80(br.2H), 4.28(m.1H), 7.17(d.1H), 8.01(d.1H)
4-6	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2-Me-6-Cl	2.24(s.3H), 4.23(br.2H), 4.26(m.1H), 7.16(s.1H)
4-7	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2,6-Br ₂	4.31(m.1H), 4.80(br.2H), 7.53(d.1H)
4-8	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4.28(m.1H), 4.70(br.1H), 7.39(s.1H)

General Formula (I-3)



(I-3)

Table 5 ($Q^1 - Q^6, Q^8, Q^9 = C, R^2 = R^3 = H$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ⁴	R ^f	X ¹	Y ^m	m.p. (°C)
5-1	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	173
5-2	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	CF ₃	3-I	2-Et	153
5-3	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	CF ₃	3-I	2-F	178
5-4	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	CF ₃	3-I	2-Cl	126
5-5	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	C ₂ F ₅	3-I	2-Me	196
5-6	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	C ₂ F ₅	3-I	2-F	168
5-7	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	C ₃ F _{7-n}	3-I	2-Me	185
5-8	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	C ₅ F _{11-n}	3-I	2-CH ₂ C ₅ F _{11-n}	173
5-9	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	H	209
5-10	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	H	222
5-11	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	2-Me	233
5-12	C(Me) ₂ CH=NOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	2-Me	177
5-13	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	2-Me	157
5-14	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-NO ₂	2-Me	240
5-15	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-NO ₂	2-Me	227
5-16	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-F	2-Me	186
5-17	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-Cl	2-Me	212
5-18	C(Me) ₂ CH=NOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-Cl	2-Me	204
5-19	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-Cl	2-Me	201
5-20	C(Me) ₂ CH=NOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-Br	2-Me	110
5-21	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	234
5-22	Bu-t	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	224
5-23	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ C(Me) ₃	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	92
5-24	C(Me) ₂ C≡CH	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	208

Table 5 (cont'd)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ⁴	R _f	X ₁	Y _m	m.p. (°C)
5-25	C(Me) ₂ CH=CHCOOEt	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	226
5-26	C(Me) ₂ CH=NOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	129
5-27	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ OH	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	135
5-28	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	190
5-29	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	122
5-30	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	200
5-31	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCON(Me)CH ₂ Ph	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	123
5-32	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH ₂ Et	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	187
5-33	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONHCH ₂ Ph	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	190
5-34	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH- -CH ₂ (2-Me-Ph)	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	137
5-35	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH- -CH ₂ (4-CF ₃ -Ph)	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	110
5-36	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH- -CH ₂ (4-Me-Ph)	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	176
5-37	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH- -CH ₂ (4-Cl-Ph)	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	184
5-38	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH- -CH ₂ (4-OMe-Ph)	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	186
5-39	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	217
5-40	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ NHCOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	224
5-41	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-CF ₃	2-Me	206
5-42	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-CF ₃	2-Me	132
5-43	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-CF ₃	2-Me	228

Table 5 (cont'd)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ¹	Rf	Xl	Ym	m.p. (°C)
5-44	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCON(Et) ₂	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-CF ₃	2-Me	186
5-45	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3,4-Cl ₂	2-Me	190
5-46	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Et	218
5-47	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Et	182
5-48	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-t-Bu	192
5-49	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-t-Bu	174
5-50	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-F	191
5-51	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Cl	59
5-52	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Cl	64
5-53	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Br	84
5-54	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Br	109
5-55	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-I	112
5-56	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-I	117
5-57	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-CN	96
5-58	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-CN	128
5-59	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-CN	214
5-60	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-3-F	160
5-61	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-3-F	204
5-62	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-5-F	158
5-63	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-5-F	199
5-64	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-5-CH ₂ OH	190
5-65	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-5-CH ₂ OH	142
5-66	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me-3-Cl	148
5-67	Pr-i	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2,6-Me ₂	247
5-68	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2,6-Me ₂	136
5-69	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-CH(Me)CH-(Me) ₂	167
5-70	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	3-O-Pr-i	136
5-71	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	C ₂ F ₅	3-I	2-Me	186

Table 6 ($Q^1 \sim Q^6, Q^8, Q^9 = C, R^4 = Rf = CF_3$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ²	R ³	X1	Ym	m.p. (°C)
6-1	Et	Et	H	3-I	2-Me	223
6-2	Pr-i	H	Me	3-I	2-Me	232
6-3	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	Me	3-I	2-Me	168

Table 7 ($Q^1 \sim Q^3 = C, Q^4 = N, Q^5, Q^6, Q^8, Q^9 = C$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Rf	X1	Ym	m.p. (°C)
7-1	Pr-i	H	H	CF ₃	CF ₃	H	2-Me	157

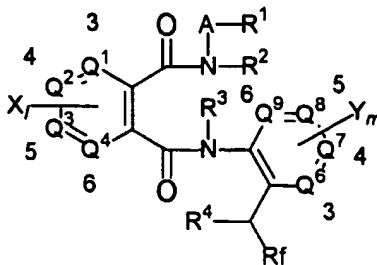
Table 8 ($Q^1 \sim Q^5 = C, Q^6 = N, Q^8, Q^9 = C, R^4 = Rf = CF_3$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ²	R ³	X1	Ym	m.p. (°C)
8-1	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	H	239
8-2	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	H	H	3-I	H	156
8-3	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-I	H	Amorphous
8-4	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Cl	Amorphous
8-5	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	H	H	3-I	2-Cl	Amorphous
8-6	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-I	2-Cl	229
8-7	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-NO ₂	2-Me	231
8-8	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	H	H	3-NO ₂	2-Me	Amorphous
8-9	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-NO ₂	2-Me	236
8-10	Pr-i	H	H	3-I	2-Me	226
8-11	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	159
8-12	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	Amorphous
8-13	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-I	2-Me	211
8-14	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	207

Table 8 (cont'd)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ⁴	Rf	X1	Ym	m.p. (°C)
8-15	Pr-i	H	H	3-F	2-Me	227-228
8-16	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-F	2-Me	183-184
8-17	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-Br	2-Me	204-205
8-18	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	6-Me	178-179
8-19	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Br	Amorphous
8-20	CH(Me)(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	3-I	2-Me	221-222
8-21	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-OMe	
8-22	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-SMe	
8-23	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2,6-Cl ₂	210-212
8-24	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me-6-Cl	202-203
8-25	CH(Me)CH ₂ OMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	212-213
8-26	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONHEt	H	H	3-I	2-Me	174-156
8-27	CH(Me)CH ₂ OCONH-	H	H	3-I	2-Me	182-184
	-CH ₂ Ph					
8-28	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ NHCOMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	Amorphous
8-29	C(*)H(Me)CH ₂ SMe	H	H	3-I	2-Me	209-210
	(S)-enantiomer					
8-30	C(*)H(Me)CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-I	2-Me	Amorphous
	(S)-enantiomer					
8-31	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SOMe	H	H	3-I	6-Me	Amorphous
8-32	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	H	H	3-I	6-Me	135-136

General Formula (I-4)

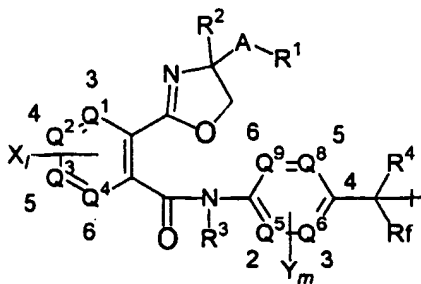


(I-4)

Table 9 ($Q^1 \sim Q^4, Q^6 \sim Q^9 = C, R^2 = R^3 = H$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ⁴	R _f	X _l	Y _m	m.p. (°C)
9-1	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	4-Me	191
9-2	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	4-OMe	189
9-3	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	4-SMe	184

General Formula (I-5)



(I-5)

37

Table 10 ($Q^1 \sim Q^4, Q^5, Q^6, Q^8, Q^9 = C, R^3 = H$)

No.	-A-R ¹	R ²	R ⁴	Rf	Xl	Ym	m.p. (°C)
10-1	Me	Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	214
10-2	CH ₂ SMe	Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	95
10-3	CH ₂ SOMe	Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	50
10-4	CH ₂ SO ₂ Me	Me	CF ₃	CF ₃	3-I	2-Me	60

In Table 8, physical property of some compounds are expressed in the term of "Amorphous".
¹H-NMR data of these compounds are shown in Table 11.

Table 11

No.	NMR ¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]
8-3	1.78(s.6H), 2.81(s.3H), 3.67(s.2H), 4.32(m.1H) 6.30(br.1H), 7.23(m.2H), 7.66(d.1H), 7.82(d.1H) 8.24(dd.1H), 8.67(d.1H), 9.69(br.1H)
8-4	1.47(s.6H), 1.90(s.3H), 2.91(s.2H), 4.37(m.1H) 5.90(br.1H), 7.23(m.1H), 7.54(d.1H), 7.77(d.1H) 8.02(dd.1H), 8.96(d.1H), 9.02(br.1H)
8-5	1.63(s.3H), 1.66(s.3H), 2.39(s.3H), 2.87(d.1H) 3.28(d.1H), 4.37(m.1H), 6.79(br.1H), 7.24(m.1H) 7.57(d.1H), 7.73(d.1H), 8.03(dd.1H), 8.83(d.1H) 9.03(br.1H)
8-8	1.56(s.3H), 1.61(s.3H), 2.34(s.3H), 2.61(s.3H) 2.90(s.2H), 4.45(m.1H), 7.24(br.1H), 7.48(d.1H) 7.71(m.1H), 8.11(d.1H), 8.29(d.1H), 8.72(d.1H) 8.76(br.1H)
8-12	1.58(s.3H), 1.63(s.3H), 2.24(s.3H), 2.58(s.3H) 2.87(d.1H), 3.04(d.1H), 4.39(m.1H), 6.87(br.1H) 7.23(m.1H), 7.44(d.1H), 7.76(d.1H), 7.99(d.1H) 8.56(br.1H), 8.83(d.1H)

Table 11 (cont'd)

No.	NMR	
	¹ H-NMR[CDCl ₃ /TMS, δ (ppm)]	
8-19	1.47(s.6H), 1.91(s.3H), 2.91(s.2H), 4.39(m.1H), 5.95(br.1H), 7.22(m.1H), 7.53(d.1H), 7.74(d.1H), 8.01(d.1H), 8.86(br.1H), 8.91(d.1H)	
8-28	1.37(s.6H), 1.87(s.3H), 2.56(s.3H), 3.53(s.2H) 4.40(m.1H) 6.19(br.1H), 7.18(br.1H), 7.21(m.2H) 7.69(d.1H), 7.84(d.1H), 7.89(d.1H), 9.34(br.1H)	
8-30	1.52(d.3H), 2.58(s.3H), 2.76(s.3H), 3.18(m.1H) 3.37(m.1H), 4.39(m.1H), 4.63(m.1H), 6.65(d.1H) 7.24(m.1H), 7.41(d.1H), 7.74(d.1H), 7.99(d.1H) 8.30(br.1H), 8.52(d.1H)	
8-31	1.58(s.3H), 1.64(s.3H), 2.28(s.3H), 2.39(s.3H), 2.93(d.1H), 2.97(d.1H), 4.48(m.1H), 7.02(br.1H), 7.20(m.1H), 7.38(s.1H), 7.75(d.1H), 7.96(d.1H), 8.75(br.1H), 9.26(s.1H)	

Next, typical examples of the present invention are presented below. The present invention is by no means limited by these examples.

Example 1. Production of N²-(1,1-dimethyl-2-methylthioethyl)-3-iodo-N¹-(2-methyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl]phthalamide (Compound No. 5-28)

(1-1) To 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added 0.5 g (13.2 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride. While keeping the resulting suspension at a temperature of 0°C, a solution of 13.8 g (20 mmol) of 2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]aniline

in 20 ml of THF was dropped into the suspension with stirring over a period of 15 minutes. After completion of the dropping, the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then heated under
5 reflux for one hour to make progress a reaction. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water, 20 ml of 1N-aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred. The mixture was extracted with 50 ml of methyl tert-butyl ether, the
10 organic layer was dried on anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by distillation under reduced pressure. Thus, 11.4 g (yield: 89%) of 2-methyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]aniline
15 (Compound No. 1-3) was obtained as a fraction having a boiling point of 103°C (6 mmHg).

(1-2) In 10 ml of acetonitrile was dissolved 750 mg (2.0 mmol) of N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-methylthioethyl)-6-iodophthalic acid isoimide, to which were added 515 mg
20 (2.0 mmol) of 2-methyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]aniline and 10 mg of trifluoroacetic acid. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The deposited crystal was collected by filtration and washed with a small
25 quantity of ether. Thus, 1.0 g of the objective compound was obtained (yield: 79%).

Example 2. Production of N²-(1,1-dimethyl-2-methylsulfinylethyl)-3-iodo-N¹-[2-methyl-4-(2,2,2-

trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl}phenyl}phthalamide
(Compound No. 5-29)

In 10 ml of chloroform was dissolved 0.63 g
(1.0 mmol) of N²-(1,1-dimethyl-2-methylthioethyl)-3-
5 iodo-N¹-(2-methyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-
(trifluoromethyl)ethyl}phenyl}phthalamide, and the
resulting solution was cooled to 0°C. To the solution
was added 0.19 g (1.1 mmol) of meta-chloroperbenzoic
acid. After stirring for one hour, the reaction
10 mixture was washed with 10% aqueous solution of
potassium carbonate and dried on anhydrous magnesium
sulfate, and the solvent was dissolved off under
reduced pressure. Thus, 0.45 g of the objective
compound was obtained (yield: 69%).

15 Example 3. Production of N²-(1,1-dimethyl-2-
methylthioethyl)-3-iodo-N¹-(2-chloro-6-[2,2,2-trifluoro-
1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl}pyridin-3-yl}phthalamide
(Compound No. 8-4)

(3-1) In 80 ml of DMSO was suspended 2.84 g (75.0
20 mmol) of sodium borohydride, to which was added 3.93 g
(15 mmol) of 5-amino-2-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-
(trifluoromethyl)ethyl}pyridine with stirring. The
mixture thus obtained was stirred at room temperature
for 50 hours. The reaction mixture was slowly poured
25 into ice water to decompose the excessive sodium
borohydride. After extraction with 50 ml of ethyl
acetate, the organic layer was washed three times with
water and then once with saturated aqueous solution of

sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1).

5 Thus, 1.0 g of 5-amino-2-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]pyridine (Compound No. 3-1) was obtained (yield: 27%).

(3-2) In 10 ml of acetonitrile was dissolved 0.56 g (2.3 mmol) of 5-amino-2-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]pyridine, to which was added 10 0.31 g (2.3 mmol) of N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS). The mixture thus obtained was heated under reflux for one hour to make progress a reaction. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue 15 was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1) to obtain 0.55 g of 3-amino-2-chloro-6-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]pyridine (Compound No. 4-2) (yield: 86%).

20 (3-3) In 10 ml of acetonitrile was dissolved 750 mg (2.0 mmol) of N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-methylthioethyl)-6-iodophthalic acid isoimide. To the solution were added 0.55 g (2.0 mmol) of 3-amino-2-chloro-6-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]pyridine and 10 mg 25 of trifluoroacetic acid. The mixture thus obtained was stirred at room temperature for 10 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water, and the phase of reaction mixture was washed with saturated aqueous

solution of sodium bicarbonate and dried on anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography

5 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to obtain 0.83 g of the objective compound (yield 63%).

Example 4. Production of 3-iodo-2-(4,4-dimethyloxazolin-2-yl)-2'-methyl-4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]benzanilide (Compound No. 10-1)

10 In pyridine was dissolved 1.1 g (1.8 mmol) of 3-iodo-N¹-(2-methyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl-N²-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylethyl)phthalamide. To the solution was added 0.25 g (2.2 mmol) of methanesulfonyl chloride. The
15 mixture thus obtained was stirred at room temperature for 8 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water, the organic layer was dried on anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the solvent was distilled
20 off under reduced pressure, and the residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1). Thus, 0.64 g of the objective compound was obtained (yield 60%).

25 The agrohorticultural insecticide, containing the substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by the formula (I) or salt thereof of the present invention as an active ingredient, are suitable for

controlling various insect pests such as
agrohorticultural insect pests, stored grain insect
pests, sanitary insect pests, nematodes, etc., which
are injurious to paddy rice, fruit trees, vegetables,
5 other crops, flowers, ornamental plants, etc. They
have a marked insecticidal effect, for example, on
LEPIDOPTERA including summer fruit tortrix (Adoxophes
orana fasciata), smaller tea tortrix (Adoxophyes sp.),
Manchurian fruit moth (Grapholita inopinata), oriental
10 fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), soybean pod border
(Leguminovora glycinivorella), mulberry leafroller
(Olethreutes mori), tea leafroller (Caloptilia
thevivora), Caloptilia sp. (Caloptilia zachrysa), apple
leafminer (Phyllonorycter ringoniella), pear barkminer
15 (Spulerrina astaurota), common white (Piers rapae
crucivora), tobacco budworm (Heliothis sp.), codling
moth (Laspey resia pomonella), diamondback moth
(Plutella xylostella), apple fruit moth (Argyresthia
conjugella), peach fruit moth (Carposina niponensis),
20 rice stem borer (Chilo suppressalis), rice leafroller
(Cnaphalocrocis medinalis), tobacco moth (Ephestia
elutella), mulberry pyralid (Glyphodes pyloalis),
yellow rice borer (Scirpophaga incertulas), rice
skipper (Parnara guttata), rice armyworm (Pseudaletia
25 separata), pink borer (Sesamia inferens), common
cutworm (Spodoptera litura), beet armyworm (Spodoptera
exigua), etc.; HEMIPTERA including aster leafhopper
(Macrosteles fascifrons), green rice leafhopper

- (Nephotettix cincticeps), brown rice planthopper
(Nilaparvata lugens), whitebacked rice planthopper
(Sogatella furcifera), citrus psylla (Diaphorina citri), grape whitefly (Aleurolibus taenabae),
5 sweetpotato whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), greenhouse
whitefly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum), turnup aphid
(Lipaphis erysimi), green peach aphid (Myzus persicae),
Indian wax scale (Ceroplastes ceriferus), cottony
citrus scale (Pulvinaria aurantii), camphor scale
10 (Pseudaonidia duplex), san Jose scale (Comstockaspis perniciosa), arrowhead scale (Unapsis yanonensis),
etc.; TYLENCHIDA including soybean beetle (Anomala rufocuprea), Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica),
tobacco beetle (Lasioderma serricorne), powderpost
15 beetle (Lyctus brunneus), twenty-eight-spotted ladybird
(Epilachna vigintiotopunctata), azuki bean weevil
(Callosobruchus chinensis), vegetable weevil
(Listroderes costirostris), maize weevil (Sitophilus zeamais), boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis grandis), rice
20 water weevil (Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus), cucurbit leaf
beetle (Aulacophora femoralis), rice leaf beetle
(Oulema oryzae), striped flea beetle (Phyllotreta striolata), pine shoot beetle (Tomicus piniperda),
Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata),
25 Mexican bean beetle (Epilachna varivestis), corn
rootworm (Diabrotica sp.), etc.; DIPTERA including
(Dacus(Zeugodacus) cucurbitae), oriental fruit fly
(Dacus(Bactrocera) dorsalis), rice leafminer (Agnomyza

oryzae), onion maggot (Delia antiqua), seedcorn maggot
(Delia platura), soybean pod gall midge (Asphondylia
sp.), muscid fly (Musca domestica), house mosquito
(Culex pipiens pipiens), etc.; TYLENCHIDA including
5 root-lesion nematode (Pratylenchus sp.), coffee root-
lesion nematode (Pratylenchus coffeae), potato cyst
nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), root-knot nematode
(Meloidogyne sp.), citrus nematode (Tylenchulus
semipenetrans), Aphelenchus sp. (Aphelenchus avenae),
10 chrysanthemum foliar (Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi),
etc.; and ACARINA including citrus red mite (Panonychus
citri), fruit tree red spider mite (Panonychus ulmi),
carmine spider mite (Tetranychus cinnabarinus), Kanzawa
spider mite (Tetranychus Kanzawai Kishida), two-spotted
15 spider mite (Tetranychus urticae Koch), pink tea rust
mite (Acaphylla theae), pink citrus rust mite (Aculops
pelekassi), purple tea mite (Calacarus carinatus), pear
rust mite (Epitrimerus pyri), etc.

The agrohorticultural insecticide, containing
20 the substituted aromatic amide derivative represented
by formula (I) or salt thereof of the present
invention, has a marked controlling effect on the
above-exemplified insect pests, sanitary pests and/or
nematodes, which are injurious to paddy field crops,
25 upland crops, fruit trees, vegetables and other crops,
flowers and ornament plants, and the like. Therefore,
the desired effect of the agrohorticultural insecticide
of the present invention can be exhibited by applying

the insecticide to the nursery facility, paddy field water, stalks and leaves or soil of paddy field, upland field, fruit trees, vegetables, other crops or flowers and ornament plants at a season at which the insect

5 pests, sanitary pests or nematodes are expected to appear, before their appearance or at the time when their appearance is confirmed. Particularly, a preferable application for using the agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention is the application

10 for which both of "penetration and translocation" are utilized, wherein the present agrohorticultural insecticide is applied to the nursery soil of crops, ornamental plants or the like; the picking-in hole soil at a transplantation; the plant roots; the irrigation

15 water; or the cultural water of a water culture; so as to uptake the substituted aromatic amide derivatives of the present invention from the roots through or not through the soil.

In general, the agrohorticultural insecticide

20 of the present invention is used after being prepared into conveniently usable forms according to ordinary manner for preparation of agrochemicals.

That is, the substituted aromatic amide derivative of formula (I) or salt thereof and an

25 appropriate carrier are blended optionally together with an adjuvant in a proper proportion and prepared into a suitable preparation form such as suspension, emulsifiable concentrate, soluble concentrate, wettable

powder, granules, dust or tablets through dissolution, separation, suspension, mixing, impregnation, adsorption or sticking.

The inert carrier used in the present invention may be either solid or liquid. As the solid carrier, soybean flour, cereal flour, wood flour, bark flour, saw dust, powdered tobacco stalks, powdered walnut shells, bran, powdered cellulose, extraction residues of vegetables, powdered synthetic polymers or resins, clay (e.g. kaolin, bentonite and acid clay), talc (e.g. talc and pyrophyllite), silica materials (e.g. diatomaceous earth, siliceous sand, mica, white carbon, i.e. synthetic high-dispersion silicic acid, also called finely divided hydrated silica or hydrated silicic acid, some of the commercially available products contain calcium silicate as the major component), activated carbon, powdered sulfur, pumice, calcined diatomaceous earth, ground brick, fly ash, sand, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and other inorganic or mineral powders, chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium chloride and the like, and compost. These carriers may be used either alone or as a mixture of two or more carriers.

The liquid carrier is that which itself has a solubility or which is without such solubility but is capable of dispersing an active ingredient with the aid of an adjuvant. The following are typical examples of

the liquid carrier and can be used alone or as a mixture thereof. Water; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol and ethylene glycol; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, diisobutyl ketone and cyclohexanone; ethers such as ethyl ether, dioxane, cellosolve, dipropyl ether and tetrahydrofuran; aliphatic hydrocarbons such as kerosene and mineral oil; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, solvent naphtha and alkylnaphthalene; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichlorethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and chlorobenzene; esters such as ethyl acetate, diisopropyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate; amides such as dimethylformamide, diethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; nitriles such as acetonitrile; and dimethyl sulfoxide.

The following are typical examples of the adjuvant, which are used depending upon purposes and used alone or in combination of two or more adjuvants in some cases, or need not to be used at all.

To emulsify, disperse, dissolve and/or wet an active ingredient, a surfactant is used. As the surfactant, there can be exemplified polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ethers, polyoxyethylene higher fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene resinsates, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate, alkylarylsulfonates, naphthalene-sulfonic acid

condensation products, ligninsulfonates and higher alcohol sulfate esters.

Further, to stabilize the dispersion of an active ingredient, tackify it and/or bind it, there may
5 be used adjuvants such as casein, gelatin, starch, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohols, turpentine, bran oil, bentonite and ligninsulfonates.

To improve the flowability of a solid
10 product, there may be used adjuvants such as waxes, stearates and alkyl phosphates.

Adjuvants such as naphthalenesulfonic acid condensation products and polycondensates of phosphates may be used as a peptizer for dispersible products.

15 Adjuvants such as silicone oil may also be used as a defoaming agent.

The content of the active ingredient may be varied according to the need, thus, it can be properly selected from the range between 0.01 and 90% by weight
20 in terms of 100% by weight of the agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention. For example, in dusts or granules, the suitable content thereof is from 0.01 to 50% by weight. In emulsifiable concentrate and flowable wettable powder, too, the suitable content is
25 from 0.01 to 50% by weight.

The agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention is used to control a variety of insect pests in the following manner. That is, it is

applied to a crop on which the insect pests are expected to appear or a site where appearance of the insect pests is undesirable, as it is or after being properly diluted with or suspended in water or the
5 like, in an amount effective for control of the insect pests.

The applying dosage of the agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention is varied depending upon various factors such as a purpose,
10 insect pests to be controlled, a growth state of a plant, tendency of insect pests appearance, weather, environmental conditions, a preparation form, an application method, an application site and an application time. It may be properly chosen in a range
15 of 0.001 g to 10 kg, preferably 0.01 g to 1 kg (in terms of active ingredient compound) per 10 ares depending upon purposes.

The agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention may be used in admixture with other
20 agrohorticultural insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, fungicides or biological pesticides, in order to expand both spectrum of controllable diseases and insect pest species and the period of time when effective applications are possible or to reduce the
25 dosage. Of course, the agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention may be used in admixture with herbicides, plant growth regulators, fertilizer and the like, depending on the scene where the present

agrohorticultural insecticide of the present invention is applied to.

Next, typical formulations and test examples of the invention are presented below. The present invention is by no means limited by these examples.

As used in the examples, the terms "part" and "parts" are by weight.

Formulation Example 1

	Each compound listed in Tables 5 to 10	10 parts
10	Xylene	70 parts
	N-methylpyrrolidone	10 parts
	Mixture of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether and calcium alkylbenzenesulfonate	10 parts

An emulsifiable concentrate was prepared by mixing uniformly the above ingredients to effect dissolution.

Formulation Example 2

	Each compound listed in Tables 5 to 10	3 parts
	Clay powder	82 parts
20	Diatomaceous earth powder	15 parts

A dust was prepared by mixing uniformly and grinding the above ingredients.

Formulation Example 3

	Each compound listed in Tables 5 to 10	5 parts
25	Mixed powder of bentonite and clay	90 parts

52

Calcium ligninsulfonate 5 parts

Granules were prepared by mixing the above ingredients uniformly, and kneading the resulting mixture together with a suitable amount of water, followed by granulation and drying.

Formulation Example 4

Each compound listed in Tables 5 to 10 20 parts
Mixture of kaolin and synthetic
high-dispersion silicic acid 75 parts
10 Mixture of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl
ether and calcium alkylbenzenesulfonate 5 parts

A wettable powder was prepared by mixing uniformly and grinding the above ingredients.

Test Example 1: Insecticidal effect on diamond back
15 moth (Plutella xylostella)

Adult diamond back moths were released and allowed to oviposit on a Chinese cabbage seedling. Two days after the release, the seedling having the eggs deposited thereon was immersed for about 30 seconds in
20 a liquid chemical prepared by diluting a preparation containing each compound listed in Tables 4 to 9 as an active ingredient to adjust the concentration to 50 ppm. After air-dryness, it was allowed to stand in a room thermostatted at 25°C. Six days after the
25 immersion, the hatched insects were counted. The mortality was calculated according to the following

equation and the insecticidal effect was judged according to the criterion shown below. The test was carried out with triplicate groups of 10 insects.

$$\text{Corrected mortality(\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of hatched insects in untreated group} - \text{Number of hatched insects in treated group}}{\text{Number of hatched insects in untreated group}} \times 100$$

Criterion:

- 5 A --- Mortality 100%
- B --- Mortality 99-90%
- C --- Mortality 89-80%
- D --- Mortality 79-50%
- E --- Mortality 49% or less
- 10 - --- no test

The result is shown in Table 12 below.

Test Example 2: Insecticidal effect on Common cutworm
(Spodoptera litura)

- A piece of cabbage leaf (cultivar; Shikidori)
- 15 was immersed for about 30 seconds in a liquid chemical prepared by diluting a preparation containing each compound listed in Tables 4 to 9 as an active ingredient to adjust the concentration to 50 ppm.
- After air-dryness, it was placed in a plastic Petri
- 20 dish with a diameter of 9 cm and inoculated with second-instar larvae of common cutworm, after which the dish was closed and then allowed to stand in a room

thermostatted at 25°C. Eight days after the inoculation, the dead and alive were counted. The mortality was calculated according to the following equation and the insecticidal effect was judged according to the criterion shown in Test Example 1. The test was carried out with triplicate groups of 10 insects.

$$\text{Corrected mortality(\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of alive larvae in untreated group} - \text{Number of alive larvae in treated group}}{\text{Number of alive larvae in untreated group}} \times 100$$

The result is shown in Table 12 below.

Test Example 3: Insecticidal effect on smaller tea tortrix (*Adxophyes* sp.)

Tea leaves were immersed for about 30 seconds in a liquid chemical prepared by diluting a preparation containing each compound listed in Tables 1 to 3 as an active ingredient to adjust the concentration to 50 ppm. After air-dryness, the tea leaves were placed in a plastic Petri dish with a diameter of 9 cm and inoculated with larvae of smaller tea tortrix, after which the dish was allowed to stand in a room thermostatted at 25°C and having a humidity of 70%. Eight days after the inoculation, the dead and alive were counted and the insecticidal effect was judged

according to the criterion shown in Test Example 1.
The test was carried out with triplicate groups of 10 insects.

The result is shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12

No.	Test Example 1	Test Example 2	Test Example 3
5-1	A	A	A
5-2	A	A	A
5-3	A	A	A
5-4	A	A	A
5-5	A	A	A
5-6	A	A	A
5-7	A	A	A
5-8	A	A	A
5-9	A	A	A
5-10	A	A	A
5-11	A	E	A
5-12	A	E	A
5-13	A	E	E
5-14	A	A	A
5-15	A	A	A
5-16	A	A	A
5-17	A	A	A
5-18	A	A	A
5-19	A	A	A
5-20	A	A	A
5-21	A	A	A
5-22	A	C	A
5-23	A	-	A
5-24	A	C	A

Table 12 (cont'd)

No.	Test Example 1	Test Example 2	Test Example 3
5-25	A	A	A
5-26	A	C	A
5-27	A	E	E
5-28	A	A	A
5-29	A	A	A
5-30	A	A	A

56

5-31	A	A	A
5-32	A	A	A
5-33	A	A	A
5-34	A	A	A
5-35	A	A	A
5-36	A	E	A
5-37	A	A	A
5-38	A	A	A
5-39	A	A	A
5-40	A	A	A
5-41	A	A	A
5-42	A	A	A
5-43	A	A	A
5-44	A	A	A
5-45	A	A	A
5-46	A	A	A
5-47	A	A	A

Table 12 (cont'd)

No.	Test Example 1	Test Example 2	Test Example 3
5-48	A	E	E
5-49	A	E	E
5-50	A	A	A
5-51	A	A	A
5-52	A	A	A
5-53	A	A	A
5-54	A	A	A
5-55	A	A	A
5-56	A	C	A
5-57	A	A	A
5-58	A	A	A
5-59	A	A	A
5-60	A	A	A
5-61	A	A	A
5-62	A	A	A
5-63	A	A	A
5-66	A	A	A
5-67	A	E	A
5-68	A	E	E
5-70	A	E	E
5-71	A	A	A
6-1	A	A	A
6-2	A	E	A
6-3	A	A	A
7-1	A	E	A
8-1	A	C	E

8-2	A	E	E
8-3	A	E	A
8-4	A	A	A
8-5	A	A	A
8-6	A	D	A
8-7	A	C	E
8-8	A	E	E
8-9	A	D	E
8-10	A	A	A
8-11	A	A	A
8-12	A	A	A
8-13	A	A	A
8-14	A	A	A
8-26	A	D	A
8-27	A	E	E
10-1	A	E	E
10-2	A	E	E
10-3	A	E	E
10-4	A	E	E

Test Example 4: Controlling effect on diamond back moth (Plutella xylostella) with soil treatment of olive

The pricking-in hole treatment was done with the granules containing each compound listed in Tables 5 4 according to the formulation examples of the present invention, at the fix planting of olive (cultivar; YR Seitoku). Nine days after the fix planting, about 50 eggs of diamond back moth (Plutella xylostella) were inoculated, then the number of the parasitic insects 10 of diamond back moth (Plutella xylostella) was counted on the specified days after the inoculation.

The result is shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13

Dosage		Number of the parasitic insects/three plants		
No.	mgAI/plant	After 18 days	After 25 days	After 32 days
5-28	10	0	5	14
5-29	10	0	0	0
5-30	10	0	3	22
A	10	10	60	-
B	10	40	43	-
C	10	56	80	-
Untreated area	-	47	64	82

The active ingredient of the comparative compounds were as follows:

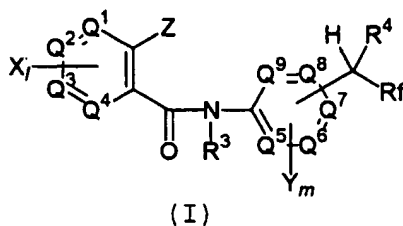
- A: Compound No. 372 disclosed in JP-A-11-240857,
 B: Compound No. 122 disclosed in JP-A-2001-131141 and
 5 C: Compound No. 124 disclosed in JP-A-2001-131141.

As is clearly indicated in Table 13, in case of treating the soil with the present compound, it exhibited the excellent controlling effect even after 32 days.

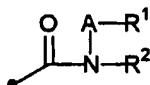
- 10 On the other hand, many parasite insects were observed after 18 days in the olive treated with the comparative compounds disclosed in JP-A-11-240857 and JP-A-2001-131141, and the controlling effects of the comparative compounds were clearly inferior to that of
 15 the present compound already after 25 days.

CLAIMS

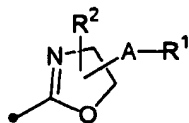
1. A substituted aromatic amide derivative represented by general formula (I):



{wherein Z represents formula (II):



(wherein A, R¹ and R² are as defined below), or formula (III):



(wherein A represents a C₁-C₆ alkylene group; a substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆

alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkenylene group, a substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkynylene group; or a substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; and an arbitrarily selected saturated carbon atom in the C₁-C₆ alkylene group, substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group, substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group, C₃-C₆ alkynylene group or substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group may be substituted with a C₂-C₅ alkylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring, and arbitrarily selected

two carbon atoms in the C₂-C₆ alkylene group, substituted C₂-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group or substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group may be taken conjointly with an alkylene group or an alkenylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring or a C₃-C₆ cycloalkene ring;

R¹ represents a hydrogen atom; a halogen atom; a cyano group; a nitro group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different, a di C₁-C₆ alkoxyphosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different, a di C₁-C₆ alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; -C(R⁵)=NOR⁶ (in this formula, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; and R⁶ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group and C₁-C₆ alkylthio group); a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one,

the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; or -A¹-R⁷ (in this formula, A¹ represents -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂- or -N(R⁶)- (in this formula, R⁶ is as defined above); and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-

C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or

different; a di C₁-C₆ alkoxyphosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; or a di C₁-C₆ alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different);

R² represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and R² may be taken conjointly together with A or R¹ to form one to three, the same or different, 5- to 7-membered rings which may be intercepted by oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom);

R³ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group;

R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom; a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; and R_f represents a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group;

Q¹ to Q⁹, which may be the same or different, represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom;

X which may be the same or different represent a halogen atom; a nitro group; a cyano group; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₂-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₂-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; or a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl

group; and two groups of X residing in adjacent positions on the aromatic ring may be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said fused ring may have at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and l represents an integer of 0 to 2;

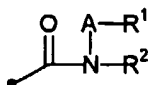
Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a cyclo C₃-C₆ alkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylamino group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl

group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenylthio group; a substituted phenylthio group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; or a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy

group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and two groups of Y residing in adjacent positions on the aromatic ring may be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said fused ring may have at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and Y may be taken conjointly with R³ to form a 5- to 7-membered ring which may be intercepted by one or two, the same or different oxygen atoms, sulfur atoms or nitrogen atoms; and

m represents an integer of 0 to 3}.

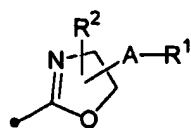
2. A substituted aromatic amide derivative according to Claim 1, wherein Z represents formula (II):



(II)

(wherein A, R¹ and R² are as defined below), or formula (III):

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(III)

(wherein A represents a C₁-C₆ alkylene group; a substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkenylene group; a substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; a C₂-C₆ alkynylene group; or a substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro

group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group and phenyl group; and an arbitrarily selected saturated carbon atom in the C₁-C₆ alkylene group, substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group, substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group, C₃-C₆ alkynylene group or substituted C₃-C₆ alkynylene group may be substituted with a C₂-C₅ alkylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring; and arbitrarily selected two carbon atoms in the C₂-C₆ alkylene group, substituted C₂-C₆ alkylene group, C₃-C₆ alkenylene group and substituted C₃-C₆ alkenylene group may be taken conjointly together with an alkylene group or an alkenylene group to form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkane ring or a C₃-C₆ cycloalkene ring;

R¹ represents a hydrogen atom; a halogen atom; a cyano group; a nitro group, a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆ alkoxyphosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆ alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups

may be the same or different; $-C(R^5)=NOR^6$ (in this formula, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_6 alkyl group; and R^6 represents a hydrogen atom; a C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a C_3-C_6 alkenyl group; a C_3-C_6 alkynyl group; a C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl group; a phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group; or a substituted phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group and C_1-C_6 alkylthio group); a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group and halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group and halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; or $-A^1-R^7$ (in this formula, A^1 represents $-O-$, $-S-$, $-SO-$, $-SO_2-$ or $-N(R^6)-$ (in this formula, R^6 is as

defined above); and R' represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, nitro group, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group,

halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkyl carbonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl carbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkyl aminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkyl aminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkyl sulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl sulfonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkyl aminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkyl aminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆ alkoxy phosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; or a di C₁-C₆ alkoxy thiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different);

R² represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a C₁-C₄ alkoxy C₁-C₄ alkyl group; or a C₁-C₄ alkylthio C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and R² may be taken conjointly together with A or R¹ to form one to three, the same or different, 5- to 7-membered rings which may be intercepted by oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom);

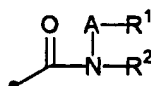
R³ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; R^f represents a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; Q¹ to Q⁴ and Q⁵ represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, both of which may be the same or different; and Q⁵ and Q⁷ to Q⁹ represent a carbon atom; and

X which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a nitro group; a cyano group; a C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a C_2-C_6 alkenyl group; a halo C_2-C_6 alkenyl group; a C_2-C_6 alkynyl group; a halo C_2-C_6 alkynyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkoxy group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group; a C_1-C_6 alkylthio group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; or a halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; l represents an integer of 0 to 2;

Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkoxy group; a mono C_1-C_6 alkylamino group; a di C_1-C_6 alkylamino group which the C_1-C_6 alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C_1-C_6 alkylthio group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group and halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group,

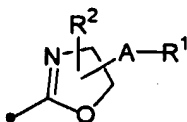
C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; or a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and m represents an integer of 0 to 2.

3. A substituted aromatic amide derivative according to Claim 2, wherein Z represents formula (II):



(II)

(wherein A, R¹ and R² are as defined below), or formula (III):



(III)

(wherein A represents an C₁-C₆ alkylene group;

R¹ represents a hydrogen atom; a halogen atom;

a C₁-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; -C(R⁵)=NOR⁶ (in this formula, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, and R⁶ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group or a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group); a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; or -A¹-R⁷ (in this formula, A¹ represents -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂- or -N(R⁶)- (in this formula, R⁶ is as defined above); and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl

group; a C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkenyl group; a C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a halo C₃-C₆ alkynyl group; a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a heterocyclic group; a substituted heterocyclic group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a di C₁-C₆

alkoxyphosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; or a di C₁-C₆ alkoxythiophosphoryl group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different); and R² represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group); and

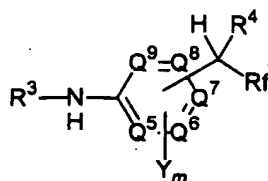
R³ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; R_f represents a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; Q¹ to Q⁴ and Q⁶ may be the same or different and represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom; and Q⁵ and Q⁷ to Q⁹ represent a carbon atom;

X which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a nitro group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; or a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and l represents an integer of 0 to 2;

Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino group; a di C₁-C₆ alkylamino group which the C₁-C₆ alkyl groups may be the same or different; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆

alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C₁-C₄ alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; or a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and m represents an integer of 0 to 2.

4. A fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative represented by general formula (IV):



(IV)

(wherein R^3 represents a hydrogen atom; a C_1-C_4 alkyl group; a C_1-C_4 alkoxy C_1-C_4 alkyl group; or a C_1-C_4 alkylthio C_1-C_4 alkyl group; R^4 represents a hydrogen atom; a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C_1-C_6 alkyl group; and R_f represents a fluorine atom; or a fluoro C_1-C_6 alkyl group;

Q^5 to Q^9 which may be the same or different represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom;

Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkoxy group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group; a C_1-C_6 alkylthio group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group; a C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl group, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group and halo C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group; a substituted phenyl C_1-C_4 alkyl group having, on the ring thereof, at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C_1-C_6 alkyl group, halo C_1-C_6 alkyl group, C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, halo C_1-C_6 alkoxy group, C_1-C_6 alkylthio group, halo C_1-C_6 alkylthio

group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; or a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and two groups of Y residing in the adjacent positions on the aromatic ring may be taken conjointly to form a fused ring, and said fused ring may have at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and m represents an integer of 0 to 3;

provided that when m represents an integer of 0, then R⁴ is not a hydrogen atom or R⁴ and R_f do not simultaneously represent a fluorine atom.

5. A fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatic amine derivative according to Claim 4, wherein R³ represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom or a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; R_f

represents a fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl group; Q⁵ and Q⁷ to Q⁹ represent a carbon atom; Q⁶ represents a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom; Y which may be the same or different represents a halogen atom; a C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group; a C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group; a C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenyl group; a substituted phenyl group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; a phenoxy group; or a substituted phenoxy group having at least one, the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkyl group, C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, halo C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylthio group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl group, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group and halo C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl group; and m represents an integer of 0 to 3.

6. An agrohorticultural insecticide characterized by containing a substituted aromatic amide derivative according to any one of Claims 1 to 3

as an active ingredient.

7. A method for using an agrohorticultural insecticide characterized by treating an objective crop plant or a soil with an effective quantity of an agrohorticultural insecticide according to Claim 6 for the purpose of protecting useful plants from pest insecticides.

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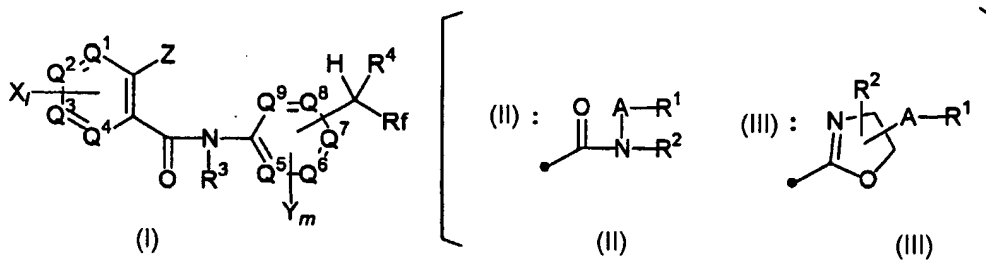
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noyamacho, Kawachinagano-shi, Osaka 586-0024 (JP).(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
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European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
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30 May 2003For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC AMIDE DERIVATIVE, INTERMEDIATE THEREOF, AGROHORTICULTURAL IN-
SECTICIDE CONTAINING THEREOF AND METHOD FOR THE USE THEREOF(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a substituted anilide derivative of formula (I): (I) (II) (III) [wherein Z is a group of
formula (II) or (III) (in these formulas, A is C₁-C₆ alkylene, C₂-C₆ alkenylene, etc., R¹ is H, halogen, -C(R³)=NOR⁶, (substituted)
phenyl, (substituted) heterocyclic ring, -A¹-R⁷, etc.; R² is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, etc.), R³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, etc.; R⁴ is H, F, fluoro C₁-C₆
alkyl; R^f is F, fluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl; l is 0 to 2; Y is halogen, (substituted) phenyl, (substituted) phenoxy, etc.; and m is 0 to 3), an
intermediate thereof, an agrohorticultural agent, and a method for the use thereof. The compound of the present invention exhibits,
at a low dosage, high uptake and translocation from the root and an excellent insecticidal effect especially when applied to soil.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04742

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07C233/66 A01N37/18 C07C323/03 C07C251/40 C07C271/12
 C07C317/04 C07D213/82 C07D261/16 C07C323/42 C07C211/52
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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07C C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 006 107 A (NIHON NOHYAKU CO LTD) 7 June 2000 (2000-06-07) page 23; claims 1-9; table 1 & JP 2001 131141 A 15 May 2001 (2001-05-15) cited in the application ---	1-7
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	--- -/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

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Rufet, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/JP 02/04742

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 011, no. 159 (C-423), 22 May 1987 (1987-05-22) & JP 61 289066 A (SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD), 19 December 1986 (1986-12-19) abstract ----	4, 5
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04742

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-7 all partially
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-7 all partially

Present claims 1-7 relate to an extremely large number of possible compounds/methods. Support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found, however, for only a very small proportion of the compounds/methods claimed. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the compounds according to formula (I) of claim 1 and formula (IV) of claim 4 wherein:

Q1, Q3, Q5, Q7-Q9 = carbon atom,

Q2, Q4, Q6 = carbon or nitrogen atom,

Z: limited to definitions of claim 1 which are illustrated in tables 5-10,

R2 is hydrogen or a C1-C4 alkyl group,

R3 is hydrogen or a C1-C4 alkyl group,

R4 is hydrogen or a C1-C6 perfluoroalkyl group,

Rf is a C1-C6 perfluoroalkyl group,

and two groups of X or Y do not form a fused ring

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/JP 02/04742

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04742

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